IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 14 and ending at line 34, as follows:

--There is an urgent need to control the global epidemic of HIV infection and the development of a vaccine against HIV is one of the major objectives in AIDS research. In general vaccines should activate antigen presenting cells, overcome genetic restriction in T-cell responses and generate T- and B-memory cells. The variability of the viral population poses a further difficulty in obtaining an effective HIV vaccine. A breakthrough in the ongoing attempts to develop a vaccine against AIDS has so far not been reported. It is now generally accepted that an induction of antigen-specific humoral and cell-mediated immunity is crucial for a development of an effective prophylactic and therapeutic vaccine. All three arms of the immune system including neutralizing ~~antibodies;~~ antibodies, CD8+CTL and T-helper-1 (TH1) cells might be required for protective immunity to HIV. It is known that CTL can clear other viral infections (Ada, Immunol. Cell Biol., 72:447-454, 1994) and that CTL can lyse infected targets early in infection before viral progeny can be produced and released by cell lysis, Ada et al., supra. The focus has been on selection of antigens as well as on design and evaluation of different adjuvances. The antigens used in different *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies have all been from crude proteins to various synthetic peptides, mainly from gp160 and to some extent from p24. A large number of studies have been done on the V3 loop of gp120. Induction of both B- and T-cell responses have been observed; however, it has been reported from an *in vitro* study that a peptide from the conserved region of gp41 has indicated infection enhancement (Bell S.J., et al., Clin. Exp. Immunol., 87 (1): 37-45, (January 1992).--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 2, line 8 and ending at line 13, as follows:

--A ~~recent~~ recent study of titers of antibodies against the gag p24 protein, has shown that slow progression towards development of AIDS is associated with high titers, while fast progression towards development of AIDS is associated with low titers. It is shown that persons with low p24 antibody titer develop AIDS significantly faster ~~AIDS~~ than persons with high p24 antibody tiers (Zwart G., et al. Virology, 201, p. 285-93, June 1994), indicating that p24 can play a key role to control the development of AIDS.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 20 and ending at line 27, as follows:

--Preparation of R N I P I P V G D I Y G G G D I Y K R W Q A L C L (SEQ ID NO: 10). The peptide was synthesized in amide ~~form, from~~ form from the corresponding starting materials according to the general description of synthesis. The purity was determined by HPLC analysis and the structure was confirmed by amino acid analysis and mass spectrometry (LDI-MS).

Purity (HPLC) : 85 %

Mass spectral analysis : Theoretical molecular weight : 2817.3

Experimental molecular weight : 2813.7 ES+ --

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 19, line 26 and ending at line 29, as follows:

--The dipeptide of Example 13 was diluted in ~~0,9%~~ 0.9% NaCl to a test solution concentration of 4 mg/ml. The peptide was administered by injection to NMFI female mice in a dose of 100 µg per kg bodyweight. No toxicological effects were observed and the peptide was deemed not toxic.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 21, line 1 and ending at line 3, as follows:

--The washing and incubation buffer which is used is standard ~~0,05M~~ 0.05M tris-base buffer with the following additional compounds: ~~compounds;~~ Tween 20 (~~0,01%~~ 0.01% to ~~0,1%~~ 0.1%), glycerol (~~0,1%~~ 0.1% to 10%) and sodium chloride (~~0,2%~~ 0.2% to ~~0,1%~~ 0.1%).--